did this without his mother's or his father's knowledge and had gone home to them and

demanded;
"Mom, do you know what free silver is?"
"Mom, do you know what free silver is?"
"Of course I do," reviled Mrs. Bryan.
"So do I." he said; "here is some," and he pulled out the dimes realized from the button sale. When Billy's boy reached the stand in the park the Marshal stood him up on the speaker's table and presented him. Billy's boy wasn't looking for intoriety. He turned around, displayed the hole in the seat of his trousers, and Jumped downward, to the delight of an asced citisen, who ate tobacco and shorted, "Well, I'm demmed, if it ain't hilly all over,"
The Marshal was mighty jealous of that platform. The oldest citizens in the county were separated from their wives. There were six was bands on duty. They came from "away ways bands on duty."

were separated from their wives. There were six brass bands on duty. They came from "away down" and they played "White Wings," "Sweet Marie," and a fine collection of patriotic airs. They played their pieces backward and forward and on the train and against time and against each other. It was great sport. At last the platform was filled, and then a shout was heard off in a corner of the park. Billy had come. A band was in front of him and marched him all around the growd, which numbered about

come. A band was in trout of him and many him all around the crowd, which numbered about \$2,800 or 1,000 from outside the village and the other villages. As Billy came around to the steps leading up to the stand there was another shout. He was followed by Mrs. Bryan, and she

steps leading up to the stand there was another shoat. He was followed by Mrs. Bryan, and she got a shout.

L. M. Kagy, the old law partner of the boy crator, opened the meeting by introducing the Rev. F. H. Young, who invoked divine blessing on the great political campaign and upon the issue of it, on which depend the happiness of so many homes and firesides. He said:

"We thank Thee for that great man who honors the dity by his presence on this platform to-day, for his uncompromising Christian character. Oh, God, in the midst of the heat of the political campaign let us remember that we are Christians, and next Nevember when we go to the polls to exercise our right as freemen send down thy Holy Spirit upon us to show us how to vote for the good of the greatest number."

Then Mr. Kagy made his little speech introducing the Hoy Orator as a man of unflinching conviction and with the right conception of an American citizen, Salem's distinguished excitizen and unequalled statesman.

SALEM CAMPAIGN SONG.

BALEM CAMPAIGN SONG "But before you hear him," he said, "there are three young ladies who want to sing you a song," and he trotted out the young women who sang the first Bryan campaign song. It was a paredy on "Sweet Marie." The last two yerses were:

There's one watchword ever spoken, Illinois, Illinois, Every toiler knows its token, Illinois, Illinois;
All who love their land so fair, women true and men who dare. Bearch their hearts, 'tis written there, Illinois, Illinois. 'The Bryan and free silver, Illinois.

Mighty State, renowned in story, Illinois, ill Make the present and the past, to the people anchor ctory'll come at last. Illinois, Illinois, ryan'il win that victory, Illinois.

Billy Bryan'll win that victory, llinois.

Copies of this song were handed to the reporters, and it was seen that like everything lies about the reception to Mr. Bryan by the Salemites, it was non-partisan or rather bipartisan. The copies gave the last line of the weo last verses. partisan. The 'Tis McKinley and protection, Illinois, Illinois, And McKinley wins that victory, Illinois, Illinois

And McKinley wins that victory, Illinots, Illinots.

The words "McKinley and protection" in the next to the last verse had been scratched out and Bryan and free silver written in, and the name of Bryan had been substituted in the last line.

The young ladies were cheered for their song, Mr. Kagy stepped to the fore and announced:

"It is now my supreme pleasure to introduce the next President of the United States," and Billy Bryan made a bow. He was serious looking. His brow was wrinkled.

He talked for twenty minutes. His speech was

Ing. His brow was wrinkled.

He talked for twenty minutes. His speech was another mosaic, not a mosaic of his political speeches, as was the speech that won him the nomination at Chicago, but a mosaic of all the speeches he has been addressing to his relatives and friends since he was nominated. He was greeted at the start off with cheers and shouts of "Our Billy." Mr. Bryan said.

Bryan said:
"MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I have no disposition
to talk politics to-day. I shail leave all
discussion of party questions to those who
shall follow. Returning to the scenes
which surround my home, the memories
of other days crowd out all thoughts of other
subjects on which we may agree or differ. I re-

which surround my home, the memories of other days crowd out all thoughts of other subjects on which we may agree or differ. I remember with grateful appreciation the kindly feeling on church and party lines when I lived among you, and I shall not attempt to divide by party lines those who are here to-day.

"This is the home of my birth and early manhood. Three blocks south is my birthplace. A mile southwest is the home of my early boyhood. I shall never fail to be grateful to my parents for taking me to the farm where I gained the physical strength that enabled me to stand the rigors of a political life."

Mr. Bryan referred to the adjacent Court House as the place where he had made his first political speech, and to other places in the vicinity identified with his political career, and he was applauded when he added:

"It was here that I first brought her who came to share life's joys and sorrows with me."

He could not forget, he said, those whose kindly faces smiled upon him before fortune smiled. He referred to the near-by graverard and spoke feelingly of the dead father and mother. "I cannot forget this place or these people," said the speaker, "and I cannot say more to-day than to express in words more sincere and elaborate all that I feel.

"It was not believe we stand upon it to-day. We meet to-day recognizing the differences of feeling. but with cnarity toward each

"I believe that there is an ideal plane in pollicies, and I believe we stand upon it to-day. We meet to-day recognizing the differences of feeling, but with charity toward each other. We are all imbued with the same spirit, all imbued with the same ambitions, and all aiming to carry out the same purpose. We want government of the people, for the people, and by the people, and if we differ as to the means we cannot differ as honest citizens in purpose.

purpose.
"I thank the Republicans who are assembled here, I thank the Prohibitionists, I thank the Populista as much as I do the Democrats, because, my friends, when these questions which has a purpose and agitate people have rise to the surface and agitate people have passed away, we then understand those fundamental principles which underlie our Government. We all agree in this, that whenever the Government comes in contact with the citizen and the citizen with the Government, we all stand equal before the law. We agree that the Government can be no respecter of person and that its attenuth, its matchiess strength, must be the protector of the fortunes of the great and the business of the poor, that it shall stand an impartial arbiter between all of its citizens. We believe that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We know no divine right of kings.

of the governed. We know no divine right of kings.

"These citizens are those upon whom rest the responsibilities of government, and while each strives in his own way to bring the Government to a fit expression of the virtue of the people, we cannot agree on those minor points which separate us.

"It was here I received my first instructions in Democracy. It was here I learned the truth of the saying that clothes do not make the man.

"But all who have the good of the country at heart, all these stand on a common ground, and all are citizens. These are the basic principles upon which rests the greatest nation on earth.

"I believe in the progress of the race. Talk not to me of crises through which we cannot pass, or obstacles too great to overcome, I know pass, or obstacles too great to overcome, I know pass, or obstacles too great to overcome, I know

pass, or obstacles too great to overcome, I know none such.

"A patriotic people is ready to meet every smergency as it arises, and as each generation follows I believe it will be better fitted to perform the work of progress than ever before.

"It was here that I learned freedom of conscience. Every man has the right to worship God according to his own conscience, and no man shall dictate how a man shall serve his God." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Bryan quoted Abraham Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech, referring to the absolute confidence with which the nation might look to its people in time of danger, and in conclusion said:

Its people in time of danger, and in conclusion said:
"My friends, here and throughout the land, the nation can look with confidence that patriotism and courage will meet every danger.
"I thank you all for what you have done for me and for the kind; expression which I see on every face. We shall go forth and cour duty as we see it, but the result will be unknown until the votes are counted. But whether this campaign shall result in victory or defeat, I know time cannot rob me of the affections of my boyhood days. [Cheers.]

The Boy Orator must have admitted to himself after this speech that there was a frost somewhere. During its delivery there was an occasional cheer.

consonal cheer.

At its ending there was what would be called a good, big, respectable cheer for a second-rate orator. It wasn't worthy of a Presidential candidate in his own town.

MRS. BRYAN PRESENTED. The speech was delivered with a solemnity hat was met by previous efforts of the Roy prator. When the cheer at the end had stopped.

Orator. When the cheer at the end had stopped, Mr. Kagy announced:

"And now, fellow citizens, you have seen and heard the next President of the United States. You shall see she who is destined to be the next mistress of the White House."

Mrs. Bryan atosid up, blushing. She wore the black gown that she wore during the Convention in Chicago, and a linen shirt waist with a leather belt. She had on a very small black bonnet and she hoked tired. Since her hushand's nomination she has travelled everywhere with him, and has rested nowhere. The crowd whooped it up for her more than it had for the orator.

whooped it up for her more than it had for the crator.

There were two or three other speeches by "old war horses" of Democracy, and the afternoon demonstration wound up, the crowd of men going after their fakirs again or talking polities.

The women and the children resumed their seats on the grass and lunch bassets were opened, fillly fryan went home with some relations to dinner.

and his opening announcement that the Nebraska Populist Convention had to-day endorsed Bryan by a vote of 700 to 30 was followed by great cheering. The meeting was larger and more enthusiastic than that of the afternoon. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND FELLOW CITIZENES: I agreed to say a word in opening the meeting and then I am going to give way to those who will discuss the issues of the day.

give way to those who will discuss the issues of the day.

"I remember that when I was at college a saying in Plutarch was that the men entertained three sentiments concerning the gods. They feared them because of their power, they admired them because of their wisdom, and they loved them for their justice.

"That saving made a deep impression on my mind, and I think we can use them to describe the three great forms of government—the monarchical, the aristocratic, and the democratic. The monarchical is all powerful because all forces are concentrated in one hand.

"The aristocratic form of government is powerful because it is conducted by a few supposed to be the best. That may be wise, but a

powerful because it is conducted by a few supposed to be the best. That may be wise, but a democracy is the only form of government where you can confidently expect justice to rule. "Therefore, men feared a monarchy for its power; they admired an aristocracy for its wisdom, and they loved a democracy for its justice to mankind. If we were sure our children might be friends of the king, we would be long to a monarchy; if our children were favored by a government by a few wise men, we would be favorable to an aristocracy, but remember that when we pass awar our children must take our chainces under these forms, and when we know these things we are only willing to leave our Government to a Democracy, where all men ment to a Democracy, where all men are free and equal. are free and equal.

1 "How can secure justice for all the people? It
is by applying to every act of legislation and
every department of Government the fundamental principles upon which our Government
rests.

We have come upon times of great agitation.

we have come upon times of great signation, and there are some who are quick to condemn the agitatior. But, my friends, agitation in a country like ours is the only way to secure justice. The agitator is accused of stirring up discontent. Discontent lies at the bottom of all progress.

country like ours is the only way to secure justice. The agitator is accussed of stirring up discontent. Discontent lies at the bottom of all progress.

"If our for fathers had been content, we would be to-day under British rule. Great cheering.] It is only because they were not satisfied that we have the Government we have not to-day. When an agitator presents a question we should only inquire, is the proposition which he presents the right one?

"Jefferson told us that the only duty of mankind was to protect men at the hands of their fellows. Every act beginning 'Thou shalt not' is simply on act intended to protect some individual from some other individual, and, my friends, I say to you that no Government is worthy of the name which is not strong enough to protect its humblest citizen in every land from oppression. [Cheers.]

"To-day, when there are great aggregations of wealth, with the power which they bring, when they come in contact with the week, the strong arm of the Government is necessary to protect with the weak, the strong arm of the isovernment is necessary to protect the weak from the injustice of strong, and I say that it is necessary for the Government to protect the humblest citizen of the land.

"Let me beg of you to give consideration to the issues of this campaign. Take the issues to be propoused and see if they are real remedies, and if they will improve the condition of the body politic. Every reform that is good and will better the condition of the masses is a reform that should better the condition of the country. When Abraham Lincoln was asked whether he would rather have the Lord on his side. That was simply one way of expressing a great truth alone will prevail. "Ah, my friends, if there is one thing taught by 6,000 years of history it is that truth is omnipotent power. And those who stand in its way will be crushed, You ask me if these things are right we seek to accomplish. I say, if these things are right we seek to accomplish. I say, if these things are right we seek to accomplis

and the crowd gave him a farewell salute of three cheers. He went immediately to the house of his sister, Mrs. Baird, and retired in order to get a good reat before taking the 5:30 train for St. Louis in the morning. Gov. Altgeld, who was advertised to appear, telegraphed that he could not come.

The boy orator and his wife will leave Salem in the morning at 5:30 o'clock for St. Louis. They will stop there for an hour and then start over the Missouri Facific tor Kansaa City, where they will spend the night, proceeding to their home in Nebraska in the morning.

The free and easy character of Bryan's visit here had an illustration yesterday when the boy orator strolled over to the town hotel after the family dinner at the Marshall residence. The reporters met him and he greeted them cordially. crowd gave him a farewell salute of thre

cordially.

Col. Jones of St. Louis telegraphed his man here to find out a few things about the size of the candidate. Col. Jones's man handed the telegram to Mr. Bryan.

"Well, now, I wonder if he wants to know the size of my hat before or after the nomination?" Then he said he welched 200 pounds, was 5 feet 10% inches tail, and wore a 7% or 7% hat, he couldn't tell which. The one he had on was an Aipine with no size mark in it. As for gloves, he didn't have any on, and he didn't know the size of his hand, but thought it was about an N.

"Now, just stand there a minute while I get

"Now, just stand there a minute while I get your picture," said a kodak flend at this juncture. Mr. Bryan posed, and the flend snapped twice at him. twice at him.
"Come, now," said another one, "just step out in the sun where we can get a better one of You."

Mr. Bryan posed again and the second field got a snap shot while the natives stood around and gazed in astonishment.

HIS NEW BARRIT'S POOT. Mr. Bryan pulled a rabbit's foot from his pocket. It was gold mounted and had a horse's hoof and the initials W. J. B. ingraved on it. "I got it to-day," he said. "It had gold on it, and I guess some enemy must have sent it." he added, laughingly.
"Here is the one that won me the nomination." and he multid apother rabbit's four from

his pocket. This second foot was just an or-dinary old stager, with no mounting at all. After he was through with the reporters, Mr. Bryan was called away to take a walk to the scene of his birth. Getting down the street was a job. Men in their shirt sleeves and men ut any outer shirts at all stopped him and shook hands.

They wanted to yell, but they were all yelled out, or else they were overawed in the mighty presence. It was probably the latter, for after greeting him these citizens would dash around the nearest street corner and shriek and shriek.

THEY THOUGHT HE WAS TILLMAN. That's Why Chicago Delegates Treated Cold-water Marsden So Unceremoniously.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina, who attended the recent Chicago Convention as a spectator, says that many of the delegates hooted and jeered Delegate Marsden of Louisiana under the inpression that he was Senator Tillman. The evening following the first day's session, when "The red-headed rover of the Red River," as Mr. Marsden is familiarly called at home, tried to make a speech several visitors to the Convention met Gen. Butler and proceeded to tell him how they had "squeiched" Senator Tillman, who loves Gen. Butler as well as the devil does holy water, and that feeling is reciprocated by Gen. Butler. The visitors were going on to ell the General how successfully they had

howled down Tillman. "Why," replied Gen. Butler, with some astonishment, "Senator Tillman did not address the Convention to-day,"

'Of course he did not, for we would not listen to him, and we broke him all up," insisted one of the party.

"I am quite sure that I was in the Convention while the session lasted," said Senator Butler, "and I am sure Tillman did not speak to the Convention to day."

tion while the session instead that and in the seak to the Convention to day."

"What!" exclaimed the party in chorus, "Wasa" that red-headed fellow who tried to drink the lake dry Ben Tillman?"

"No," replied Gen. Butler, "that fellow was Marsden of Louisiana,"

"Well! well! well!" exclaimed the anti-Tillman rooters. "We thought that red-headed fellow was Tillman, and all of the people near us thought the same way, that was the reason we hissed him so hard."

BRYAN'S COTTAGE ON D STREET. Wayfarers Crowd to See It, Though It

Isn't Much to Sec. LINCOLN, Neb., July 15 .- Mr. Bryan's house, or, to be correct, Mr. Bryan's father-in-law's house, has become an object of great interest. Hack drivers are doing a thriving business in hauling people from the railway depots out to the frame cottage on D street. All the through trains stop in this city long enough to admit of a hurried trip to the Bryan house, and passengers avail themselves of the opportunity in large numbers. The interior is guarded by a There were two or three other speeches by "old war horses" of Democracy, and the afternoon demonstration wound up, the crowd of men going after their fakirs again or talking politics.

The women and the children resumed their seats on the grass and linch baskets were opened. Hilly Bryan went home with some relations to dinner.

A NIGHT DEMONSTRATION.

A second political demonstration in honor of the Democratic candidate for President took place this evening in the Court House bark. Addresses were made by Mr. Bryan. J. R. Williams. el-Congressman from this state, and others.

Mr. Bryan drove over the park early in the evening, and about a thousand people who were listening to a band concert rushed over and made Mr. Bryan undergo one of the severest penalties of political candidacy. They shook his hand violently for over half an hour.

Mr. Hagy presided at the evening meeting.

ALTGELD THEIR TARGET.

PLLINOIS THIRD-TICKET MEN WANT TO HIT THE GOVERNOR.

heir Bestre to Accompitat Altgeld's De feat the Real Cause of Their Thirdticket Plans - Ex-Mayor Hopkins and Comptroller Eckels Give Their Views.

CHICAGO, July 15.-No progress whatever has seen made by the coterie of Illinois Democrate who favor the nomination of a gold Democrat for President. Few responses to the call issued on Monday have been received, and those few have come from unimportant persons who clearly do not understand the political situation in the State of Illinois. The Democrats Interested in this second-ticket movement are dominated by State Issues, and they believe that a second candidate for President would aid them materially in their fight against Altgeld. This fact is known to Senator Hill, William C. Whitney, ex-Gov. Flower, and many other Eastern

The Illinois Democrats interested in the scheme are themselves aware that the Democratic leaders in the Eastern States are familiar with their motives, and so they are very free in their utterances when discussing the Eastern men. No Democrat has been heard to object to s second State ticket for Illinois, if ex-Mayor Hopkins and his friends believe that to be the wise course, and the opinion is frequently expressed that this second ticket Presidential movement will eventually simmer down to a

second State ticket for Illinois.

The demand for a second Presidential candidate is being engineered here by inexperienced men. It is only necessary to listen to their utterances half a moment in order to arrive at the conclusion that they have not an extensive grasp of the political situation in the nation. For instance, Henry S. Robbins, President of the Gold Men's League, speaking to-day of New

York and Senator Hill, said: "There are others in New York besides Hill. I have not heard authoritatively that they intend to support the ticket put up at the Chloago Convention. I doubt much if they can support it with that platform. It is true they may wish to maintain control of the machine, and may therefore refrain from any open break with the party. But no matter what course they may take, there are others who can organize the sound-money Democrats in that State, and in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Maine as well. However, there is no chance that the silverites can carry New York, and the pivotal States of the middle West are the most im-It has been conceded all along that no power

can wrest the States named by Mr. Robbins from the Republicans this fall. All Democratic leaders admit the truthfulness of this statement. The same Democratic leaders have frequently declared within the last six months that no power could prevent Indiana, Ohio, and lilinois from tumbling solidly into the Republican column this fall. The disastrons times of the last four years and the bellef that a McKinley tariff would remedy all the tils led many prominent Democrats to throw up the sponge even before the Chicago National Convention met. The work of that Convention has led thousands upon thousands of old-line Demo crats to desert their party. Every hour the army of bolting Democrats is being swelled, and yet Mr. Robbins, ex-Mayor Hopkins, and their friends in Chicago wish to precipitate a movement that is not and cannot be supported by the facts and can but muddle the situation

But it is already accepted that there is no prospect that the second Presidential ticket will amount to more than a puff of wind, and that the Illinois Democrats must settle their State disputes in some other way than by dragging in the national party. Comptroller of the Cursituation in an interview. He is from Illinois, and has joined hands with Robbins and Hopkins in the second candidate movement. Mr. Eckels's candor was blithesome and refreshing. and will be delightfully instructive to the Eastern Democratic leaders.

party want a candidate whom they can support and who will represent the true principles of Democracy," said Mr. Eckels. "We want to go before the country and tell the people the truth about this money question. We want something tangible to talk for when we are addressing the people. To go about discussing the abstract proposition would be like firing in the alir, and that we do not wish to do."

"Will the Eastern States join in the third tleket movement? Mr. Eckels was asked.

"In the case of the Eastern States the difference between them and those of the West is that they in the Easterian in the party organization in their hands while we in the West have lost control of the party organization. This may make some of the Eastern men slow to join in an independent movement. However, it may be possible to find in those States in which the regular party organizations will not join us a sufficient number of sound-money Democrats to form an organization in the interest of an honest-money Democratic candidate."

"Without regard to the regular organizations?"

"Yes, without regard to the regular organizago before the country and tell the people the

"The honest-money men in the Democratic

without regard to the regular organizations?"

"Yes, without regard to the regular organizations." The feeling in the Western States on this subject is well known. The people here are ready and willing to begin the movement for a third ticket at once. Nothing definite has an yet been done toward calling a convention in lillnois, but the work is progressing."

It is very clear from Mr. Eckels's utterances that he, too, is dominated by the belief that all Democratic leaders should join in a movement which had for its inception the building up of an anti-Aligeid Democratic machine in the State of Illinois. Ex Mayor Hopkins also contributes his refreshing bit of literature to the controversy. In his resignation as a member of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois he says to "Bluck" Hurlcheen, Chairman, and Aligeid's Secretary of State: "I am not in sympathy with the candidates selected and the platform adopted at Peoria, and still less am I in sympathy with the ticket and platform of the Cheago Convention."

Mr. Hopkins also says:
"I am a Democrat, but I do not believe the candidates chosen and the principles promutigated by the Peoria and Chicago Conventions represent Democratic ship has been captured and manned by a Populist grew, and that it is the deliberate purpose of those now in command to scuttle the vessel. I decline to said under false colors, and will join with other Democrats in the effort to capture the ship and bring it back safely to its original moorings. It is well known to you that I did not approve of the methods researced to by the party managers to stiffs homest Democratic sentiment at the recent primaries in Chicago in order to commit the party in this State to the support of free-silver coinage at 16 to 1.

"I do not believe the Democrats of Illinois deer represented at the Peoria and Chicago were represented at the Peoria and Chicago.

age at 10 to 1.

"I do not believe the Democrats of Illinois were represented at the Peoria and Chicago onventions."

Mr. Hopkins is one of the bitterest opponents
f the Aligeid machine. He still insists that
illinois Democrats will see to it that a soundnoney candidate is nominated for President.

intoney candidate is nominated for President. He says:

"In 1864 the Bemocratic party declared the war a failure, and for thirty years we have been denying and explaining. I don't want to be kept busy for the next thirty years explaining how the Bemocratic party came to declare in favor of free silver at chicago in 1896.

"The Bemocratic party has always been for sound money and nearly all the sound money laws of the country were the result of Bemocratic efforts. We are going to put a sound money ticket in the field to save the party. The hattle ground is to be in the States of Himois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, South Dakota, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska (which I think can be carried against Bryan, Misconsin, Michigan, Maryland, West Virginia, Texas, and Alabama."

John R. Tamer, the Republican candidate for Governor, said this afternoon, in reply to National Committeeman Jamieson's statement that there is serious disaffection among Illinois Republicans:

"The disaffection of Republicans in Illinois will not reach five ner cent, of the party, and

Republicans:

"The disaffection of Republicans in Illinois will not reach five per cent, of the party, and our gains will be twice that number. The Republican party does not propose to relegate the tariff as an issue, but it will also affirm all the other provisions of the St. Louis platform. There is no disposition to shirk any of the considerations of the present campaign, and the Republican party will meet them all squarely, and I feel safe in predicting the State will go at least 50,000 for McKinley and the ticket."

Dr. Jamleson has been ruffled since the days at St. Louis, when Mark Hanna wished to not in C. G. Dawes as the Republican National Committeeman for Illinois. Now that Pawes has been made one of Mr. Hanna's Executive Committee, Dr. Jamleson believes he should have another grievance. John P. Irish, the California Democrat who once ilited nominee Bryan off his feet in a debate, sends word that he has bolted the Chicago ticket. Mr. Irish is the Naval Officer of the port of San Francisco. He declares that California will give 15,000 majority against platform and candidate.

He adds: "The Hemocratic party in 1853 established the single gold standard and burled silver as unlimited money. The act of 1873 simply put a new headstone to an old grave. The Chicago platform at every point antagonize every principle held by the Democracy eince 1801. Jefferson's declarations concerning the standard of value and the ratio between gold and cliver were ignored at Chicago. The party he founded was strumpeted to as corrupt and criminal a combination as ever robbed a stage."

SENATOR SMITH'S VIEWS.

Nothing to Say of Bryan, but Thinks Me-Kintey's Election Would Be a Calamity. After United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark had sailed for Europe yesterday, it was found that he had left behind an expression of his views on the political situation. It is in a letter addressed to Col. E. L. Price, the Chairman of the Essex County Democratic Committee, and is as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Your last letter is at band. Please take the first opportunity to express to the Democratic County Committee of Essex my hope that the work they have so aggressively begun for the success of the party in this State will meet with that success it deserves. Assure them, also, of my purpose to lead them every energy I possess to aid them to win a substantial victory next November.
"My health is not at its best, and I have been

advised by my physician to again seek relief abroad. I shall leave to-day (Wednesday) for Carlsbad, but I intend that my stay there shall be short. Our political campaigns do not begin now until Sept. 15. Before that time I expect to be back again in Newark, invigorated and ready for the contest, the brunt of which will fall upon your admirable organization.

"As Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, I have written to-day to Willard Fiske, Secretary, and to other members of the State Executive Committee, requesting them to arrange for the State Convention to select Presidential electors as early as possible, and I hope as an individual member of our party that the very best men will be chosen for this high

as an individual member of our party that the very best men will be chosen for this high honor.

"With good men for electors and strong nominees for Congress and the Legislature in each of the districts we ought to be easily able to carry the State this fall. No one, viewing the situation dispassionately, can doubt that the trend of public sentiment is at least toward a subdivision of responsibility in State affairs. Two winters of mismanagement, extravagance, and bartiannship at Trenton by an overwhelmingly liepublican majority have aroused a demand for a restoration of the Democratic party to the control of the Legislative Department. Previous to 1894 we were charged with extravagance and the multiplication of offices. During 1894, 1895, and 1896 the Republicans have increased State expenditures alarmingly, piled up the municipal indebtedness, and have increased rather than decreased the number of public offices. With these facts in the possession of the people, we can, with a proper effort, win as aubstantial a victory in November as we won last apring in the Mayoratty contest in Newark and the charter elections in Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, New Brunswick, and elsewhere.

"While there may be some difference of opinion in our ranks on the financial question, I do not believe we are more unfortunate in this respect than our opponents. In my judgment neither the business men, the wage workers of the country, nor the Republican party itself has much confidence in Mr. McKinley.

"His position as a financier is shifty and uncertain, His tariff views are destructive, if enforced, to national prosperity, and have been luxice overwhelmingly repudiated. He was

forced, to national prosperity, and have been twice overwhelmingly repudiated. He was nominated by a financial syndicate, and not in response to any popular demand. His election will be a calamity. "Resardless of what views individuals may entertain as to the money question, one duty of the Democratic will be a cataging.

"Recardless of what views individuals and entertain as to the money question, one duty of the Democratic party ought to be clear to all; we must stand together for the election of a Democratic House of Representatives, and we must invest that bedy with the power to check whatever destructive views might be entertained by the Republican nominee for President, if such a public misfortune as his election should happen. Yours respectfully,

"JAMES SMITH, Jr.,

"Chairman Democratic State Committee.
"July 14, 1896."

FREE SILVER, RUIN TO RAILROADS.

President Fowler of the N. Y., O. & W. De. picts What Would Ensue If Bryan Wins, Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Intario and Western Hallway Company, said vesterday: "If the silver dollar is worth to day about

fifty-two cents in gold the free and unlimited coinage of silver would almost immediately result in a quotation for gold approximating 200. With a considerable premium on gold a glance through Poor's Manual will convince any one that three-quarters of the rallways of this country would either be obliged to default in the payment of interest on bonds or repudiate the payment of such interest-in gold. Either course would mean ultimate bankrupter and ruin. By far the largest number of security holders are people of moderate means, widows and orphans, who hold four or fire thousand dollars of such securities; wage earners who have invested the savings of years in a single bond. Banking institutions, life insurance and trust companies, are, perhaps, the largest holders of first-class bonds. Such fiduciary corporations, again, represent thousands of persons who in one way or another are dependent upon the absolute solvency and ability of these institutions to meet promptly all proper demands upon them. The wage carners, too (and the railway corporations of this country employ hundreds of thousands of men), are or should be vitally concerned in the outcome of this momentous issue. The enforcement of sliver money upon railroad corporations, which are obliged, as iong as they can, to meet a large proportion of their fixed charges in gold, would mean that wages must be reduced and expendi-tures curtailed in all directions: that every obures curtailed in all directions; that every ob-igation not expressly payable in gold should be aid in sliver, including wages, and in the strug-le for existence the burden would fall most leavily upon the small and needy investor and vage carner. There are no more courageous, nteiligent, or respectable men in the country han those in the service of the operating branch of our railroads.

than those in the service of the operating branch of our railroads.

"During the ten years that I have been President of this company I have never interfered with or attempted in any manner to control the colitical preferences of a single one of our employees. I would resent any attempt to control my individual action or interference with my private rights. But at this time the situation demands that all of us who are employees of the Ontario and Western Commany, from the highest to the lowest, should stand loyally by those whom we represent and serve. I shall therefore do what I properly may do to place the present lasues as I see them, and on the outcome of which depends the welfare and future of this company, squarely before all of those who, like myself, are employed by it. I hope that we may in November next he of one mind and not present a single break in our rinks from New York at a single break in our ranks from New York

sent a single break in our ranks from New York to Oswego.

"Above this little company's present and future there is a much higher duty, an obligation we all owe to our common country. We must do what we can, every one of us, to project our country's credit and the national honor of the land we live in and love. This duty is, it seems to me, a solemn trust, and we can only discharge the obligation by laying aside all other considerations and preferences, and by voting ourselves and doing what we can to influence all our associates, friends, and acquaintances, regardless of former political affiliations, to vote against anarchy, repudiation and rebellion, and in favor of honor, sound money, McKinley and Hobart."

IOWA RIMETALLISTS.

The Resolution They Adopted Endorsing

DES MOINES, July 15. The resolutions adopted by the State Bimetallic Convention were long. After laying down the principles of silver, Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice-President were endorsed, and the State delegates were instructed to vote for them at St. Louis. The resolution endorsing Bryan is as follows: Residued. That regarding as we do the Hon. William J. Bryan, in his person, avowed principles, and political career, as embodying as perfectly and completely as any other living man the principle of free coinage and the allied financial principles essential to restore to and maintain this country in its career of development and prosperly, we do hereby instruct the delegates from lows to the St. Louis Bimetallic Convention to vote as a unit for and to use every effort possible to scure the nomination of the Hon. William J. Bryan for Fresident and his associate, Arthur Sewali, for Vice-Fresident, whom we regard as prefeminent in his locality as a representative of the same principles. And we do hereby piedge to that ticket the cordial and unanimous support of the bimetallists of lows." other living man the principle of free

Sulzer Starts a Bryan and Sewall Cam

Application was made yesterday to Lawrence Gardner of Washington, Secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, for a charter for Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club No. 1 of New York. The club will hold its first meeting next Monday night at the office of Congressman William Sulzer, 45 Broadway, when the permanent organization will be completed. A public raily under the direction of this club will take place the last week in July to ratify the Chicago nominations.

Gaynor Silent on the Nominations. cared to express his opinion of the Chicago plat-form and the nomination of livyau.

"I should like to oblige THE SUN," he said,
"but I am sorry to say that I have nothing to say on the subject."

SEWALL'S HOME COMING.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE WELCOMED AT BATH.

Republican Makes the Address of Wel-come and Mr. Sewall Asks, in Ris Re-sponse, if He Cannot Say Something for Silver - Gets Permission and Says It. BATH, Me., July 15,-It is an unusual sensaon for Bath to have a Vice-Presidential candidate all its own, and the shipping city has marked the return of Arthur Sewall to his native heath by cutting loose from the habitual staid manners and customs of its citizens and having an old-fashioned, rip-tearing, red-fire celebration. Bath people have been pinching themselves ever since the wires ticked off the nomination of Sewall to see if they were awake or only dreaming, but after the celebration of to-night and a view of Sewall in the fiesh as a real Vice-Presidential candidate they have be-

gun to appreciate the situation. All the attributes of an old-time Fourth of July celebration were in evidence to-nightcannon, bands, drum corps, popguns, red fire, pink lemonade, and all. It was entirely a nonpartisan affair, Republicans participating equally with Demograts. President F. H. Twitchell of the Common Council made a felici-tous address of welcome, in which he was careful to eliminate everything suggestive of party. Mr. Sewall, of course, responded. He is not a speechmaker, as he himself said. He strained the bounds of propriety, considering the character of the demonstration, a little when he couldn't resist the temptation to say something in behalf of silver. He said a good word for Bryan. No part of his brief address drew any applause except his statement:

We were all, above everything else, Ameri-Mr. Sewall was received with deafening obeers as he alighted from the train. As soon as he could be heard the Hon, F. H. Twitchell, Republican, addressing the candidate of the De-

mocracy, said:

"It is my privilege and great pleasure, as the representative of the municipal Government of hecity of Bath, to extend to you, in behalf of all its citizens, a cordial greeting home, and to express to you the satisfaction and pleasure which it has given to all of your friends and acquaintances, irrespective of party or creed, that one of its citizens should selected as the candidate for President of the United States by one of he great political parties. We consider it an honor to have a candidate for so responsible and exalted a position a resident of our city, and we extend to you our further congratulations that your merit and ability have been recognized and have been such as to entitle you o receive this high honor. To us of Bath your ability, your generosity, and your devotion to the best welfare of the city are well known and thoroughly appreciated. We appreciate the that you have for years sented the great business industry of our city as no other man has ever represented. it. You have labored indefatigably for the promotion of the interests of shipping and have been a champion of the cause. We have always been a champion of the cause. We have always admired your courage and pluck as we have seen you continue to build ships, ever increasing in size until you finally launched an iron ship, larger than any of the rest, thus changing the great ship-building ward which you reserved from your father, and have since continued to operate, from a wooden to modern iron yard.

"All this we have seen you do and give employment to hundreds of hands when it seemed to us as certain that no return could come from the investment, and we know that the material prosperity of the city of Hath has always been very near to your heart. It is for these reasons that we, who have been your neighbors and have known you all these long years feel called upon at this time to shrow aside all party feelings and units, as one common people, in doing honor to you as you have honored us.

"You have been called many times before this to positions of honor and responsibility, and all duties incumbent upon you in these offices have been faithfully performed. We know that you are an American, a citizen of the United States in all that this means in its highest import, and should fortune favor the party, whose candidate you are, and you be selected to this high office to which you have been nominated, we trust that your every act and word will be for measures which will result in the centinued progress and prosperity of our whole country. As you have belonged us, we, your citizens, honor you, and may God bless you." admired your courage and pluck as we have

you."

As soon as the applause which greeted Mr. Twitchell's remarks subsided, Mr. Sewali said Twitchell's remarks subsided, Mr. Sewali said in reply:

"FEILOW CITIZENS, FEILOW REPUBLICANS, FEILOW DEMOCRATS: Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to return to my own State, my own city, and to be once more among my old associates. It hank you for the welcome which you have given me. Nothing could give a man more pleasure than to know that he has the esteem and good will of his townsmen. I have always lived in Bath. I shall spend the remainder of my life in Bath. I shall die in Bath. I cannot thank you for this reception, but I feel it deeper than I can express.

"I don't intend to make a speech, I am not expected to, but I wish I could with propriety speak for a moment upon the idea meet in my mind. That one idea has filled my head for many days; may I speak of it?"

"Go ahead," orled out the crowd, and Mr. Sewall continued:

Sewall continued:
"Had you attended the Convention you would have been impressed, as I was, that the Convention was not of one party; but made up of patriots Blied with one idea that the trouble in patriots filed with one idea that the trouble it our country was due to our monetary system and demanded reform, equitable and just. And I believe that all Democrats and many Repub-licans will soon believe as I do and as I have They demand that our currency be carried back to where it was in the days of our fathers, the

"I look upon this as the only remedy to re-"I look upon this as the only remedy to return to this country its presperity. And even though people may differ we are all of one country, one people, we are Americans." [Cheers.] The thirty-one guns that you fired on last Friday evening as a greeting from this State were heard in that Convention and responded to as you well know. I do not consider this as an honor to myself alone, but to our State and city.

"And in closing I want to say one word regarding the gentleman whose name, with mine, will appear as the Democratic nominees. He is an able, progressive, gallant young man from the prairies; strong and cloquent, and I ask you not to judge him until I introduce him to you, which I shall have the pleasure of doing in a short time."

met to Judge him until I introduce him to you, which I shall have the pleasure of doing in a short time."

Then, amid more cheers and shouts, Mr. Sewall and his party entered carriages and, preceded by bands, drum corps, and several thousand people, took up the line of march to the Sewall mansion, overlooking the stately Kennebec. Nobody could have asked for a more enthusiastic demonstration than was made all along the intended route of a mile and a half. It was a continuous ovation, and Mr. Sewall seemed much touched by the manifestations of his neighbors.

The grounds of the Sewall house resembled fairy land, brilliantwith colored lights and lanterns. The procession passed till Mr. Sewall was left at his norch, where the members of his immediate family awaited to give him an affectionate greeting. Mr. Sewall gave an informal reception, and hundreds of people shook hands with him who probably during Mr. Sewall's half century of life in Bath had never enjoyed the open sesame to the Sewall hospitality before. But everybody seemed to forget past exclusiveness and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. "The horry-handed sons of toli," who were in evidence at Chicago and who are shouting for "l'our man's ticket," could they haspet the Sewall home, would scratch their heads and wonder if they hadn't been misinformed. All in all, it has been a great might for Bath and the Sewall dynasty.

Sewall dynasty.

As midnight approaches the streets are traversed by a marching and yelling crowd of enthusiasts, and this is their song: "S.e.w.-a-double-! Sewall! Sewall Well-well-well S.-I.-v-e-r! Silver! Silver! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

Wiscousin Gold Leaders to Confer. La Chosse, Wis., July 15. Senator Vilas be called a meeting of the four Wisconsin delegates at large to the Chicago Convention, at Milwaukee, at which they will draw up a plan of action for gold-standard Democrats. One of the delegates, either Vilas or Bragg, will be appointed to meet representatives from other States, in order to further plans for further action.

Matthews Now Wants to Be Senator, INDIANAPOLIS, July 15 .- It is given out that iov. Matthews will be a candidate for United States Senator before the next Legislature. There is no appouncement that Senator Voor-hees will not stand for rediction, but Mat-thews's friends assert that it will make no dif-ference what course Voorhees takes.

Hood's Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, a Democrat, was asked on Tuesday evening if he cared to express his opinion of the Chicago platform and the nomination of Bryan. tion. They act easily, without pain or gripe, Sold by all druggists. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Wash suit time-June, July, August and September. June proved cold and wet : they didn't sell.

One half the price off and only one quarter the time gone. Suits \$2.

Sailor blouse suits; stres-8 to 10. Materials-German linen and English cotton-and made there too. Colors-bine and white, brown and white, siate

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

with fine lines, and solid blues.

MAY CHOOSE WASHINGTON.

Senator Jones Pavors It for Bryan Head. quarters. Will Be Here To-day. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Senator Jones of Ar-

kansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, left here to-night for New York on purely personal business trip. He says his mission to New York at this time has no political significance, and he expects to return to Washington to-morrownight. Later on he will go to New York to superintend the formal opening of the campaign.

Senator Jones is tired out and may go to the country for a few days' rest before doing anything more toward organizing for the political campaign. He is still very much mpressed with the advisability of establishing the Democratic headquarters in Washington instead of New York, Chicago, or elsewhere, and believes better work can be ione here than in any of the other large cities. Mr. Jones has his own ideas about running a political campaign and will probably not follow the usual course of dividing the committee up into sections and sub-committees, but will be active control of all the work himself.

In Washington, he argues, he would have at his hand at all times the Congressional and department literature necessary, and would not be obliged to take it second handed and have "edited" before appearing in the newspapers. Mr. Jones was at the Capitol to-day in consultation with other Democratic Senators, and he thinks, as do a majority of the Southern Democrats, that Washington would be the best place for the headquarters of the National Committee, as it is now and has been for many years the headquarters of the committees in charge of the Democratic interests in the Con gress districts.

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia is Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and he was also in the city to-day con ferring with the other Democratic leaders. He will go to his home at Martinsburg to-morrow and will come back next week to begin the regular work of the campaign. Lawrence Garriner, the Secretary of the Congressional Committee, and the newly elected member of the National Committee for the District of Columbia, will go to New York to consult with Columbia, will go to New York to consult with Democratic leaders there and will then return to assist Senator Faulkner in the work of the campaign. Senator Faulkner refuses to boly the Chicago piatform and Presidential ticket, and in fact endorses both, and thinks Bryan and Sewall will be elected and that West Virginia will give them its also the lead will give them its also that well will also them to be the lead of the lead of the leaders.

and in fact endorses both, and thinks Bryan and Sewall will be elected and that West Virginia will give them its electoral vote.

The bulk of the Democratic campaign literature this year will consist of speeches on the financial question delivered in both Houses of Congress. Senator Faulkner says the committee is receiving very few requests for information on the tariff question, but that everybody wants information on the subject of silver. The committee may not get out a campaign handbook this year as usual, as it is a Presidential year, and the National Committee is supposed to present the issues to the people. Some of the speeches already selected by the Congress Committee are the silver speeches of Senators Daniel, Jones of Arkansar, Cockrell, and those of several members and as members of the House, including Candidate Bryan. His income tax speech and those of ex-Representative Scott Wike, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Representative McMillin of Tenness-econ the same subject will be sent out in large numbers, and also the speech of Mr. McMillin on what the present Congress failed to do. The committee will also circulate the speech made by Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts on the question of government and on the sectarian schools and the Marquette statue.

A peculiar fact in the make-up of this year's

statue.

A seculiar fact in the make-up of this year's Congressional Committee is that many of its members are supposed to be pronounced gold men. There are Pigott of Connecticut, Cornish of New Jersey, Cummings of New York, Smalley of Vermont, Senator Brice of Ohio, Senator Gray of Delaware, Senator Murphy of New York, Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, and others who can hardly with consistency engaged in sending out literature in behalf of the Lemocratic free-silver platform and free-silver Presidential candidates. None of these sound-money members of the committee engaged in sending out literature to behalf of the Lemocratic free-silver platform and free-silver Presidential candidates. None of these sound-money members of the committee las resigned, however, and they probably think that this is not necessary, as the responsibility of the work of the committee depends almost altogether on its Chairman.

The Republican Congress Committee, of which Representative Babcock of Wisconsin is Chairman, has also commenced the work of the campaign in the city. Mr. Babcock is now in Canton, and Reprosentative Apsley of Massachusetts is in charge of the committee. Mr. Apsley predicts the overwhelming defeat of the Bryan silver ticket, and his friends say that his predictions are entitled to much weight, as he prophesied the great Republican tidal wave of two years ago. Mr. Apsley thinks now that Bryan and Sewall will be defeated worse than the Greely ticket was in 1872. A seculiar fact in the make-up of this year's

INVITES BRYAN TO BALTIMORE. Congressman Rusk Thinks Maryland Will

Go Democratic, BALTIMORE, July 15.-Congressman Harry Welles Rusk, who is also Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee, has written a letter to Mr. William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, inviting him to visit Baltimore and promising him a rousing reception. In speaking of the outlook the Chairman of the City Committee said that the rapid growth of the silver sentiment in Maryland had been a matter of great surprise to him, and that he fally expected to see the State go for Bryan and Sewall by a large majority in November.

KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Nominate a State Ticket and Are Glad St. John Has Left Them. Topeka, Kan., July 15 .- Twenty-siz delerates composed the State Prohibition Convention to-day, which nominated a State ticket, headed with Mr. Horace Hurley for Governor. The Convention expressed satisfaction that ex-Gov. St. John and Mrs. Gougar had gone over to the National party.

Mr. Watterson Too Busy to Run for Office. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.-This morning's Courier-Journal says: "Mr. Watterson as yet is entirely ignorant of the expressions of sound-money Democrate in favor of nominating him as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, out the Courier-Journal assures those who are urging this that it is impracticable. Mr. Watterson is in Switzerland, whither he has gone under contract to write a biography of Lincoln, which will occupy his time until late in the fall. He is heartly in favor of another ticket, but his engagements preclude his participation in the campaign.

Robert Adrain for Bryan and Free Silver. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 15 .- Robert Adrain, who for two terms was President of the New Jersey Senate, has declared for Bryan and free silver. Notwithstanding that the senti-ment in New Brunswick has been in favor of the gold standard. Mr. Adrain thinks that an active campaign of education will turn sentiment here as well as all over the State. He will take the stump before long.

ber of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. It is addressed to J. Sterling Morton of Nebrasks, President Julius D. Dreher of Virginia, William L. Wilson of West Virginia, Col. William Preston Johnston of Louisiana, Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, Edwin F. Uhl, William. E. Quimby, and George V. N. Lothrop of Michigan; Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania, Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Henry A. Richmond of Buffalo, Theodore Bacon of Rochester, Samuel D. Halliday of Ithaca, St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn, and Frederic R. Con-

> Ottendorfer, Carl Schurz, Oscar S. Straus Henry Villard, John De Witt Warner, and Everett P. Wheeler of New York city. Mr. White says: "As one who feels honored by a personal acquaintance with you, and who respects you for your character, abilities and public services, permit me to address you regarding the present political crisis. I believe that many of you know, that though a lifelong Republican, I have always attempted to do justice to the motives, theories, and acts of all honest men in your party, sometimes even risking in consequence the good will of my own. What I shall now say will not be at all the utterance of a Republican as such to Democrats, but of a citizen to his fellow citizens, whom he

dert, Charles S. Fairchild, Roswell P. Flower,

Joseph C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, Oswald

APPEALS TO DEMOCRATS.

ANDREW D. WRITE'S OPEN LETTER

A Call to "Come Out from the Mob of Un-reason and Stand with the Republican Party for the Country"-The Logical Development of the Chicago Platform,

ITHACA, N. Y., July 15.-An open letter has

been made public by the Hon. Andrew Dickson

White, first President of Cornell University, ex-

Minister to Germany and to Russia, and a mem-

TO SOME OF HIS FRIENDS.

Mr. White then rehearses the circumstances of the adoption by the Chicago Convention of a platform which is diametrically opposed to Democracy, as developed by Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Seymour, Tilden, and all the great leaders of the party," and says: "It is a platform leading logically and his-

knows to be experienced, thoughtful, and

torically to a despotism which is the very opposite of all Democracy and 'n which all Democracy and Republicanism worthy of the name would be extinguished. If not resisted and overwhelmed now it is absolutely certain to be followed by \* \* \* the absorption of the bonds and stocks of railroads, relegraphs, and various productive enterprises of the country, with payment for them, if at all, in a paper currency of nom-inal value, and their management by the central Government, under the cry that all such things have been built up for the people, belong to the people, and should be managed by the people. Nor will confiscation stop there denunciation of any adjustment, no matter how equitable, of the Pacific Rallroad question, by its proposed treatment of the Supreme Court of the United States, and by its demand, practical-

ly, for free riots in every State. "The arguments for the present Chicago platform lead with remorseless logic to this extension of Governmental powers, involving widespread confiscation and a centralizing despotism. The same demagogues who have pushed their doctrines thus far will, in the name of the farmers of the West, declare that having secured transportation of their products at a far lower rate than is known in any other country in the world-the lowest rate consistent with any return to those who have placed their capital in transportation enterprises—this is not yet sufficient; that the people must have the serrices of railways, telegraphs, and the like at a rate still lower, or for nothing; and that this can only be done when the people shall 'resume the ownership ' and assume the management of these enterprises through the Government-the managers at the centre of power to be, of course, the sort of men who took control of your recent

Convention.

"The coal and other mines can by arguments equally logical be absorbed, payment being made at first in debased coin, and finally in unimited paper. Confiscation having thus taken place under the forms of law, the confiscated property must be managed for the neonle, and this can only be done by a concentration of powers in the central Government and consequently by a central depotism not excelled, if indeed it is equalled, in Russia.

"For the first time in the history of the United States we have an Anarchist and Socialist platform, and for the first time, also, a candidate who has never given the slightest evidence of states mashin. The only qualification of this candidate. "The Boy Orator"—is that during his brief career in Congress he made one or two specches which amused the House and pleased its galleries, and that during the recent convention he took the fancy of the mob by a single exhibition of flaring rhetoric. Nothing beyond his speeches is needed to show that both in temper and intellect he is utterly unfit to deal with the great questions which now confront the country, or, indeed, with any large questions which now constructions whatever. place under the forms of law, the confiscated

both in temper and intellect he is utterly unfit to deal with the great questions which now confront the country, or, indeed, with any large questions whatever.

"What other outcome from such a source [the Chicago Convention] could there be than a policy of confiscation, ruin, distress, and dishonor?

"What is the duty of sound Democrata, among whom your fellow citizens class you of men faithful to the traditions of their party, who love it, who know the value of it, who wish to save it?

"I can see but one way eventually to preserve the Democratic party, as well as to prevent a national catastrophe, and this I trust that you will allow me to suggest. This one way is for you qualifiedly, to break loose from this wild mob masquerading in the Democratic garb, and, like the great War Democrate during our civil struggle, to cass in your lot fully, for the time, at least, with the party which you have heretofore opposed.

"Of course, I know well that in doing this you have to conquer your dislike for certain minor doctrines. Your first difficulty—probably your main difficulty—is the tariff question.

"Or you not feel that even a Kepublican Administration, supported at this crists by justriotic Democrate, is likely to do far less violence to your convictions, even on this question, than this wild combination of Jack Cade elements, no matter how loudly it proclaims its Democracy;"

Even if you atterly reject the Republican

your convictions, even on this question, than this wild combination of Jack Cade elements, no matter how loudly it proclaims its Democracy?

"Even if you utterly reject the Republican ideas regarding the development of the national ideas regarding the development of the national industries, on another thing—and that infinitely the more important—we are agreed. You know that the financial policy laid down at Chicago means individual and national bankrupter, distress and dishoner. You know that its premises are false, its promises delusive, its consequences ruinous. You know that its premises are false, its promises delusive, its means the wreck of life and fire insurance companies, trust companies, savings banks, banks of deposit, building and loan associations, and monetary institutions to an enormous extent throughout the country. You know that it means vast loss to the very men it is intended to lure, and to them above all others—the farmers and workingmen. For, as regards the farmers, to say nothing of diminished demand for their products, any probability of Anarchist success in the approaching campaign will cause the foreclosure of thousands upon thousands of past due mortgages; and, as regards the workingmen, I need hardly remind you that wages never rise so fast or so far as inflation prices. The disastrous results to merchants and manufactures are too evident to be dwelt upon. "You know that these Anarchist doctrines contradict not only all human experience, but the doctrines of the entire Democratic party from the beginning. What are the things which you, as Democrats, and which sound Democrats generally, have most strongly opposed? They are patersalism and despotism; but what other paternalism was ever to be compared with this infliction of repudiation upon the country under the pretence of caring for the people and what trick of despotism has inflicted greater misery, or been more steadily opposed by sound Democracy, than the plundering of the people by the debasement of the currency?

opposed by sound Democracy, than the plundering of the people by the debasement of the currency?

"Therefore it is that I call on you, and men like you, to come out of that mob of unreasen, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Reand to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Republican party for the country. I appeal to you, and through you to all thinking Democrats, now to support William McKinley for the same reason. Dislike any minor doctrines he represents as you may, he showed his patriotism as a common soldier; he has had a long and valuable experience in public life; he is an honest man; he owes his nomination to no 'deals' or huckstering, and, least of all, to rhetorical antice before an excited mob.

"I appeal to you to exercise that declaive oursee of the 'War Democrats' and you will be honored for it by the whole country now, and by all that has any right to call itself the Democratic party later.

"Hear in mind that your responsibilities are wast indeed. We are at the parting of the ways; this is no ordinary crisis; it is a possible revolution; its abostices announce it as such the Chicago platform. If not resisted now, is the first step in a long and rapid development of confiscation, plunder, and violence, and therefore it is that, as an American citizen to American citizents, and as a friend to friends. I sak you to realize the crisis in which we all stand, to act promptly and courageously, to stand with us for the general welfare in this emergency, with the certainty that in this way alone can you do justice to yourselves, your party, and your country."